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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Nuclear capability of South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 6 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/34 A, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Calls upon South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"2. Also calls upon South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region;

"3. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that may lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"4. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials;

"6. Urges all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to this end;

"7. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

"8. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Secretary-General has been in contact with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to obtain the relevant information that would be of assistance in the preparation of his report.

3. In response to the Secretary-General's inquiry, the Director General of IAEA has informed him that at its thirty-sixth regular session, the General Conference of the Agency adopted a resolution, on 25 September 1992, concerning the nuclear capabilities of South Africa (GC(XXXVI)/RES/577), which is submitted herewith with the text of the report of the Director General to the thirty-sixth regular session of the General Conference (see annexes I and II).

ANNEX I

Resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/577 on the nuclear capabilities of South Africa, adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its 351st plenary meeting, on 25 September 1992

The General Conference,

(a) Recalling its resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/408, GC(XXVII)/RES/423, GC(XXIX)/RES/442, GC(XXX)/RES/468, GC(XXXI)/RES/485, GC(XXXII)/RES/503, GC(XXXIII)/RES/524, GC(XXXIV)/RES/545 and GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities,

(b) Recalling also that South Africa acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 10 July 1991 and that its safeguards agreement with the Agency in connection with the Treaty entered into force on 16 September 1991, and

(c) Stressing once more that full disclosure on South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region and to the success of efforts exerted towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, which is the basis of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, and of resolution 46/34 B of 9 December 1991 of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Director General on the implementation of the safeguards agreement between the South African Government and the Agency, including the verification of the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material, pursuant to General Conference resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567;

2. Requests South Africa to continue to cooperate with the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards agreement;

3. Requests the Director General to assist the African States in their efforts towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa; and

4. Further requests the Director General to report on the progress made in implementing this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-seventh regular session under an agenda item entitled "The denuclearization of Africa".

ANNEX II

Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material submitted to the thirty-sixth session of the IAEA General Conference

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 16 September 1991, the Government of South Africa concluded with IAEA a comprehensive safeguards agreement (INFCIRC/394) in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Subsequently, in General Conference resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567, the Director General was requested "to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material and to report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference". A similar request was made of the Secretary-General by the General Assembly of the United Nations in November 1991 (resolution 46/34 A).

2. Following the receipt by the Agency of South Africa's initial report on all nuclear material subject to safeguards under the agreement, a team of senior members of the Department of Safeguards was appointed. During the period December 1991 to August 1992 members of the team had three meetings with officials of the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa (AEC) in South Africa and two meetings at Vienna. At the request of the team, the historical operating and accounting records of these South African facilities selected by the team were audited by Agency inspectors during their inspections of these facilities.

II. COOPERATION RECEIVED FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN AUTHORITIES

3. The team's activities were carried out with the cooperation of the South African authorities, who provided access to all the facilities and locations in South Africa that the team requested to visit, including decommissioned facilities and locations involved in current research projects. In addition to the initial report, AEC produced a "Report on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and nuclear material as of 30 September 1991", which provided an extensive summary of historical flows and balances, production, and transfers of nuclear material in South Africa's uranium enrichment, conversion and fuel fabrication plants, as well as information on imports of enriched and depleted uranium.

4. The initial assistance offered by South Africa, namely, the submission of operating records of the decommissioned Pilot Enrichment Plant, was welcomed but was not considered to be sufficient by the Agency team. Accordingly South Africa also agreed to provide:

(a) The accountancy and operating records of the decommissioned Pilot Enrichment Plant including electricity consumption. The data on electricity consumption was available for the years since 1980;

(b) The accountancy and operating records of the Semi-Commercial Enrichment Plan before September 1991;

(c) The historical flows of nuclear material, including all imported material; and

(d) Historical values of material unaccounted for (MUF), as determined by AEC for the purposes of financial control.

5. Although comprehensive safeguards agreements require that records be preserved for only five years, many of the records of the South African plants go back to the middle of the 1970s and, fortunately, had not been destroyed. In view of the large amount of data, the team made an overall consistency check on a random basis and carried out detailed reviews of specific periods of the plants' operation when fluctuations in production had taken place.

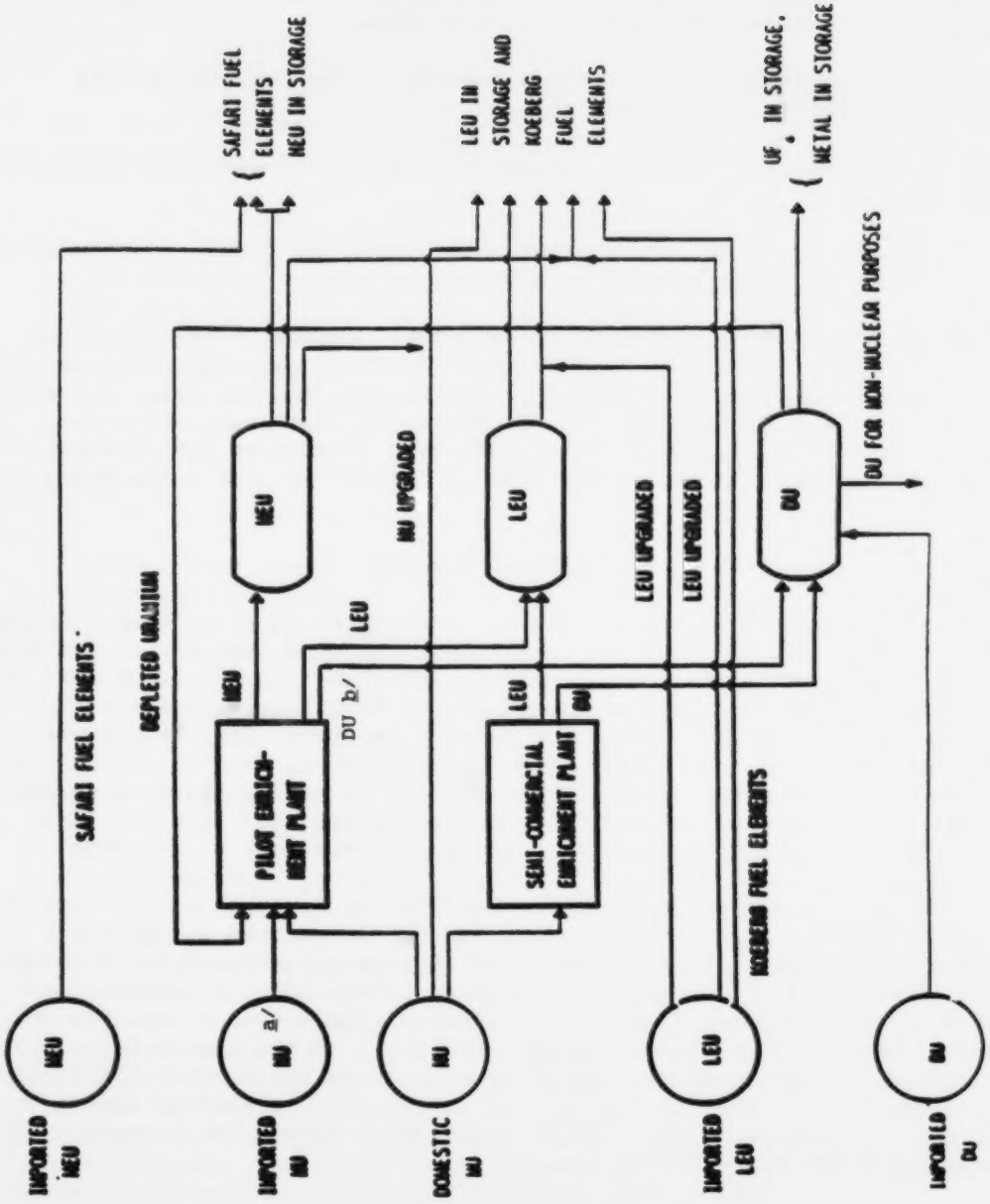
III. GENERAL APPROACH

6. The team concentrated its activities on those South African facilities which had been used for the production of high enriched uranium, 20 per cent or greater U-235, (HEU) and those facilities which were still being used for the production of low enriched uranium (LEU) or for the conversion and fabrication of HEU and LEU. The South African reactors, i.e., the Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant and the SAFARI Research Reactor, as well as the Hot-Cell Complex at Pelindaba, were under INFCIRC-66/(Rev.2) type safeguards agreements since their construction (INFCIRC/98 of September 1967 and INFCIRC/244 of February 1977) and were therefore not included in the team's programme.

7. To confirm the completeness of the declared South African inventory of HEU and LEU, the team calculated U-235 balances and carried out an audit of the accountancy records of the plants used to produce, convert and fabricate enriched uranium and of the operating records of the Pilot Enrichment and Semi-Commercial Enrichment Plants. The flows of imported and domestic uranium in relation to the two enrichment plants are shown in the figure below. The correctness of the declared amounts of total uranium and uranium-235 in the various materials included in the initial report was verified by Agency inspectors as is required when a State concludes a safeguards agreement in accordance with NPT (INFCIRC/153, paras. 71(a) and 72).

Figure

Uranium flows



a/ NU = natural uranium.

b/ DU = depleted uranium.

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8. To confirm the completeness of the inventory of nuclear installations, visits were made to the facilities stated by the South African authorities to be concerned with the production and use of enriched uranium on the AEC site at Pelindaba, to a number of other locations on the Pelindaba site and to a location in the immediate vicinity identified by the Agency, to the Vaalputs National Waste Repository of AEC in the north-western Cape Province, to the Nuclear Fuels Corporation (NUFCOR) ore concentrate conversion facility near Johannesburg, and to a location at Vastrap in the southern Kalahari Desert, which was identified by the Agency and which is currently being used by the South African Air Force as a target range. A number of environmental samples were taken in and around the Pelindaba and Kalahari sites.

IV. DESCRIPTION AND STATUS OF THE ENRICHMENT PROJECTS

9. The current South African enrichment programme consists of the Semi-Commercial Enrichment Plant, which produces LEU, and a laser enrichment research and development project. The Pilot Enrichment Plant, which was used to produce HEU and LEU, has been decommissioned, and the centrifuge enrichment development programme has been abandoned.

10. The visit to the Pilot Enrichment Plant confirmed that the separation units in the high enriched stages of the plant had been dismantled and removed and that the rest of the plant had been decommissioned and partly dismantled. The building made available by the dismantling of the high enriched stages was being prepared for use in the laser enrichment project as a demonstration module, to be commissioned in 1993-1994. The decommissioned Pilot Enrichment Plant will continue to be visited by Agency inspectors to verify its status.

11. The team visited the Semi-Commercial Enrichment Plant, which produces LEU for the fuel elements for the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station. The Facility Attachment for the Semi-Commercial Plant is being negotiated with AEC, and it is expected that it will enter into force by the end of this year.

12. The team visited the laboratories and other buildings used in the centrifuge development programme, which AEC stated had been abandoned in 1991 to enable resources to be concentrated on the molecular laser isotope separation project (MLIS). The centrifuge development programme had included the use of aluminium components, maraging steel components and rotors, and carbon fibre rotors. The team saw a number of rotors, the associated test stands and other components and equipment and visited the hall where the proposed, but now abandoned, 48 centrifuge cascade was to have been installed. The team also visited a number of other locations on the Pelindaba site used in the past in the centrifuge programme, either for the fabrication of aluminium components or for centrifuge testing. At all of the locations visited, the centrifuge programme had been discontinued.

13. AEC is now concentrating its enrichment development programme on the molecular laser route. The team visited various laboratories used for the project, as well as the site for the first demonstration module, which is

planned to start operating early in 1993. A pilot plant is scheduled to be commissioned in 1997. The laboratories where laser enrichment is being developed, and the demonstration module will be inspected in accordance with South Africa's NPT safeguards agreement.

V. PRODUCTION OF THE ENRICHMENT, CONVERSION AND FABRICATION PLANTS

14. AEC provided the team with historical accounting and operating data relating to the production of enriched and depleted uranium by the Pilot Enrichment Plant. AEC stated that commissioning of the plant had started at the end of 1974 as the various enrichment stages and buildings became available, and that the production of HEU had started in January 1978 and ended in November 1989. The production of enriched uranium was suspended between August 1979 and July 1981 as a result of technical problems. Production thereafter fluctuated depending on the operational situation, e.g., the introduction of improved separating elements, withdrawal of LEU for the production of Koeberg fuel elements, and for a short period, feeding with depleted uranium. The operating records were examined by the Agency team and Agency inspectors and were found to be consistent with the AEC statements.

15. From the accounting data made available by AEC, the team calculated the U-235 balance of the Pilot Enrichment Plant. The team's calculations showed an apparent discrepancy in this balance. This may be the result of the material accountancy system, since, while the methods used to account for the enriched uranium product were in line with contemporary safeguards accounting methods, no formal measurement control programme had existed for the depleted uranium product, which was a major component of the U-235 balance. This situation, according to AEC, reflected the low financial value put on the depleted uranium by the plant management. Examination of the records of transfers of material between facilities and the plant operating records (including data on electrical consumption; on plant, cascade and stage availability; plant operating parameters; and feed and product registers) showed these records to be internally consistent and consistent with the declared production of enriched uranium over the 15-year lifetime of the plant. In addition to the examination of records, the team carried out a large number of destructive and non-destructive analyses on the enriched and depleted uranium produced by the plant.

16. Some of the HEU produced in the Pilot Enrichment Plant was used to upgrade imported LEU and domestic natural uranium to the enrichment required for the Koeberg fuel, some was converted to uranium metal and some of this had been used to fabricate fuel for the SAFARI Reactor. This SAFARI fuel and the remainder of the HEU are present in the initial report in various chemical and physical forms and enrichments. The accounting records for the HEU conversion and fabrication plants were examined and a balance was made. The results show that the amount of HEU included in the initial report is consistent with the amount stated to have been transferred to the conversion and fabrication plants during the lifetime of the Pilot Enrichment Plant. AEC stated that

blending operations, which will result in the downgrading of a certain amount of uranium from HEU to LEU enriched to less than 5 per cent U-235, are to start in September 1992. These operations will be observed and verified by Agency inspectors.

17. The operating and accounting records relating to the production of LEU in the Semi-Commercial Enrichment Plant were examined by members of the team and by Agency inspectors. Commissioning of the plant started in June 1984, but full cascade operation did not start until August 1988. The plant was reported to have been in operation since that date, except for extended interruptions in production between January 1990 and January 1991. The U-235 balance for the plant as calculated by the team shows an apparent discrepancy. Given the degree of uncertainty in the measurements used at the time, this discrepancy may have arisen, as in the case of the Pilot Enrichment Plant, from the material accounting system.

18. Material balances used to be made by AEC for the two enrichment plants and the results reported to the AEC Management Board. This was done in conjunction with financial audits and was principally aimed at the financial aspects of material transfers and losses, with particular emphasis on the HEU product. The accuracy of the physical inventory was impaired by such factors as the non-availability of suitable instruments to measure process hold-ups, the unwillingness of the plant management to interrupt production in order to drain condensers or to transfer material to measuremens points and the lack of comprehensive measurement control programmes. The calculated values of material unaccounted for (MUF) for each year of operation were provided to the team by AEC, but were not taken into account in the evaluation of the U-235 balances in view of the uncertainties associated with their determination.

19. The accounting records relating to the conversion and fabrication of fuel for the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station from the LEU produced in the Pilot and Semi-Commercial Enrichment Plants were examined and a balance made. The results show that the amount of LEU included in the initial report is consistent with the amount recorded as transferred to these plants and the amounts stated to have been imported.

VI. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF URANIUM

20. AEC informed the team that, prior to September 1991, with the exception of uranium in the form of yellow-cake, all exports of nuclear material had been notified to the Agency. These exports included gram quantities exported to the Agency as samples, irradiated fuel for the SAFARI Research Reactor returned to the United States of America and fuel for the decommissioned Pelinduna Critical Assembly exported to the United States of America via the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1971.

21. HEU fuel elements for the SAFARI Research Reactor were first imported in 1965 under INFCIRC/98; and low enriched Koeberg fuel was first imported in 1982 under INFCIRC/244.

22. AEC provided information on a quantity of unsafeguarded LEU which had been imported in 1981 for use in Koeberg fuel elements. They stated that some of the imported LEU had been upgraded by blending with HEU produced in the Pilot Enrichment Plant and with LEU produced in the Semi-Commercial Plant. The blended material was subsequently fabricated into Koeberg fuel elements. The records examined by the Agency supported AEC's statements. The remainder of the imported uranium hexafluoride was included as such in the initial report. The team found no evidence, through the analysis of samples, that imported LEU had been used as feed for the enrichment plants.

23. A quantity of natural uranium was imported for use as feed for the Pilot Enrichment Plant during the period up to 1979. Similarly, a quantity of depleted uranium was also stated by AEC to have been imported for a variety of nuclear and non-nuclear uses.

24. AEC wished to keep confidential the identity of the suppliers of imported, previously unsafeguarded, depleted, natural and low enriched uranium, and, as a consequence, the shipping documents were not made available to the team for examination.

VII. LOCATIONS OTHER THAN THE PELINDABA SITE

25. The team visited the ore concentrate conversion facility near Johannesburg operated by the Nuclear Fuels Corporation (NUFCOR). The plant converts ammonium diuranate slurry from South African gold mines into impure uranium oxide (yellow-cake). A smaller ore concentrate plant belonging to the Palabora Mining Company at Phalaborwa, Transvaal, was not visited by the team. The nuclear material at these facilities is subject to safeguards under the South African NPT safeguards agreement, but neither the facilities nor the material are required to be included in the facilities list or the initial report because, pursuant to article 34 of INFCIRC/394, the full safeguards procedures of reports and inspections are not applied to material at this stage of the fuel cycle.

26. The team visited the National Waste Repository of AEC at Vaalputs in the north-western Cape Province. The facility is not yet used for the storage of uranium waste and is currently used for the storage of low-level and intermediate-level wastes from the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station and from other locations (e.g. hospitals). A small quantity of depleted uranium metal contained in an item of geological equipment is also stored there. Uranium-containing wastes from Pelindaba will be transferred to Vaalputs in the near future, and consideration is being given to the construction at Vaalputs of a long-term store for spent fuel elements from Koeberg.

27. On the basis of information received, the team requested a visit to a location at Vastrap in the Kalahari Desert that is owned by the South African Defence Force and is currently used by the South African Air Force as a target range. At the location, the team saw a building with a square cross-section approximately 20 metres wide and constructed of corrugated metal on a concrete

floor. The team was told that the building was used by the Air Force for storage and as a workshop. On the floor at one side of the building was a large concrete ramp which appeared to have been cast in situ. A number of environmental samples were taken in and around the building. The team found no evidence that the location has been or is being used for the testing of nuclear explosive devices.

28. Similarly, a location, Building 5000, on the south-western part of the Pelindaba site was visited. The building was stated to have been used as a general purpose critical facility by the AEC's Reactor Development Group, which was disbanded several years ago. According to AEC the facility itself was abandoned in the early 1980s. This was evident from the condition of the building, which was found to be unoccupied and appeared to have been out of use for many years, except for the storage of a small quantity of radio-active waste and redundant equipment, all of which was stated to have originated from elsewhere on the Pelindaba site. A number of environmental samples were taken in and around the building.

29. AEC stated that in the past a site had been selected for the construction of a research reactor in the area of Mosselbay, Cape Province, and that the project had later been abandoned. Since no construction work had taken place the team did not visit the site.

VIII. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

30. With the cooperation of the South African authorities the team was able to visit all the locations it asked to see (see appendices I and II). On the basis of these visits and the information made available to it, the team found no evidence that the list of facilities and locations outside facilities provided by South Africa in its initial report, as required by the safeguards agreement, was incomplete. Moreover the secretariat is not in possession of any other information suggesting the existence of any undeclared facilities or nuclear material. The South African authorities have indicated their willingness, corresponding to their stated policy of transparency, to facilitate, as in the past, access to any locations that the Agency may specifically request. Naturally, if relevant information were obtained suggesting the need for access to any facilities, locations or data, the Agency would request such access.

31. The team evaluated the historical accounting and operating records of the two enrichment plants and the accounting records of the conversion and fabrication plants provided by AEC. A large number of non-destructive and destructive measurements were made on various types of material. The amount of enriched and depleted uranium included in the initial report is considered to be consistent with these historical records, taking into consideration the inherent difficulties associated with the evaluation of historical data extending over a period of 15 years and the quality of the nuclear material accountancy system in use during that time. The team found no evidence that the inventory of nuclear material included in the initial report was incomplete.

APPENDIX I

Nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities included in the initial report (30 September 1991) and reproduced in the Agency's annual report for 1991

1. Power reactors (owned and operated by Eskom)

   Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (2 units)

2. Research reactor (owned and operated by AEC)

   SAFARI-1

3. Conversion plants (owned and operated by AEC)

   Uranium Conversion Plant*

4. Fuel fabrication plants (owned and operated by AEC)

   PWR Fuel Fabrication Plant*
   MTR Fuel Fabrication Plant*

5. Enrichment plants (owned and operated by AEC)

   Semi-Commercial Enrichment Plant*

6. Other facilities (owned and operated by AEC)

   Decommissioned Pilot Enrichment Plant*
   Hot Cell Complex
   Decontamination and Waste Recovery Plant*
   Natural and Depleted Uranium Processing Plant
   Molecular Laser Isotope Separation Laboratory*
   Central Analytical Laboratory
   Nuclear Waste Technology Laboratory

7. Separate storage facilities (owned and operated by AEC)

   Waste Storage Facility (Radiation Hill)*
   Vaalputs National Waste Repository*

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* Facilities and installations visited by the team.

APPENDIX II

Other installations visited by the Agency team

1. Laboratories, workshops and stores (owned and operated by AEC)

Facility for the production of separating elements for the Semi-Commercial Enrichment Plant
Stores: Enrichment Plant Components
Electrical Maintenance Workshop
Mechanical Production Workshop
Laser Research Laboratory
Decommissioned Centrifuge Laboratory and Demonstration Cascade
Centrifuge Component Stores
MLIS Demonstration Facility (under construction)
Building 5000 used for the abandoned general purpose critical facility

2. Uranium Ore Concentration Plant (owned and operated by NUFCOR)

NUFCOR Works

3. Location in the Kalahari Desert (Target range currently operated by the South African Air Force)

Vastrap, North of Upington

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RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the annex to General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, the Secretary-General was requested to submit an annual progress report to the General Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the result of the restructuring and revitalization process in the economic, social and related fields. He was requested further to provide information on any recommendation agreed upon which had not been implemented as scheduled. In the same annex, the Secretary-General was requested to review the structure of the Secretariat in the economic, social and related fields and to streamline Secretariat operations in those fields in order to reinforce the restructuring and revitalization process directed by the Assembly and to report thereon, with recommendations as appropriate, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session. In paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to implement the recommendations addressed to him and to report thereon.

2. The General Assembly also decided to conduct a review at its forty-seventh session of ways of enhancing the complementarity between the work of the Economic and Social Council and that of the Assembly in accordance with Article 60 of the Charter of the United Nations. The General Assembly is due to conduct that review in the context of the agenda item on restructuring and revitalization. The Secretary-General was not requested by the Assembly to submit a report on the issue of complementarity to the Assembly.

3. In its resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992, the General Assembly took a number of actions to enhance the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields. In the annex to the resolution, the Assembly stated that the effectiveness of the regional commissions should be strengthened and requested the commissions to provide recommendations towards this end for consideration by the Assembly at its forty-seventh session. In paragraph 2 of the same resolution, it requested the Secretary-General to implement the restructuring measures as contained in the annex to the resolution and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he has taken.

4. A number of issues relevant to the implementation of resolution 45/264 and related General Assembly resolutions were dealt with by the Secretary-General in his report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992 on the subject of revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, 1/ including the continued implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, 1990/69 of 27 July 1990 and Council decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990.

5. The present report has been organized on the basis of the format of the annex to General Assembly resolution 45/264.

II. MEASURES FOR THE RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

6. In paragraph 5 (b) of the annex to resolution 45/264, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold an organizational session not to exceed four days in New York in early February to determine its annual agenda and related organizational matters, taking into account the relevant provisions of the resolutions and decision mentioned in paragraph 4 above, particularly on the themes to be discussed in the high-level segment. The organizational session is also to select themes for the coordination segment, taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations of the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). Moreover, confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions takes place during the organizational session. Elections, appointments and confirmations are to take place during a resumed organizational session of one or two days at the end of April.

7. At the 1992 organizational session of the Economic and Social Council, which took place from 5 to 7 February, the Council conducted extensive informal consultations on the agenda before it. As a result, the Council needed to hold only two formal meetings to dispose of its agenda. The Council, having taken into account the recommendations of the joint meetings of CPC and ACC of 1991, selected two themes for the coordination segment, namely, eradication of poverty and support to vulnerable groups, including assistance during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes, and the prevention and control of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and programmes addressed to the mitigation of its negative socio-economic consequences. On 6 February, the Council confirmed the nominations by their Governments of the representatives on functional commissions of the Council and, exceptionally, elected 40 Member States to the new Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 13 new Member States to the enlarged Commission on Narcotic Drugs and 6 new Member States to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. Regular elections, appointments and confirmations took place at the Council's resumed organizational session, which was held on 29 and 30 April 1992.

8. A number of issues have emerged affecting the full implementation of these recommendations. In this regard, it may be noted that with the establishment of a coordination segment by the Council, a high-level dialogue between the executive heads of the agencies and Member States now takes place, in that context, on a regular basis. It would, therefore, seem appropriate to review the arrangements for the ACC/CPC Joint Meetings which might now be more appropriately held at the senior official level. Also, the Secretary-General remains concerned at the arrangement by which the themes for the coordination segment are selected in the same year that the Council will consider them. In his previously cited report to the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General stated his belief that:

"it would be useful to maintain a multi-year work programme in respect of themes for the coordination segment. General Assembly resolution 45/264 anticipates that discussions on the themes should focus attention on the activities of the United Nations system in selected economic and social areas, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General as Chairman of ACC, which should contain a system-wide assessment of the status of coordination with regard to the themes and include recommendations as appropriate. The Secretary-General has been constrained in preparing the system-wide assessments on the selected coordination themes for 1992 owing to the relatively short time between the organizational session of the Council at the beginning of February 1992, at which time the Council selected the themes, and the commencement of the substantive session of the Council at the end of June 1992. The limited time placed at his disposal has made it difficult to engage in system-wide collection and analysis of data and consultations with the specialized agencies or in the identification of recommendations, which the Council would expect such reports to contain. As it is, the reports have not been made available six weeks or sufficiently before the opening of the Council, which is a matter for regret. The Secretary-General would therefore wish to suggest to the Council that it retain a multi-year work programme of themes on a roll-over basis with respect to the discussions to take place in the coordination segment of the Council." 2/

The Secretary-General wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate his views on the matter.

9. Experience has also suggested that it is not practical to confine elections, appointments and confirmations to a resumed organizational session at the end of April. This is due to the fact that in numerous instances regional groups have not been in a position to supply a full slate of candidates for particular subsidiary bodies at the time of the elections in April. If this provision is to be strictly maintained, it would mean that a number of subsidiary bodies of the Council would meet in the spring of 1993, prior to the resumed organizational session of 1993, with many of their seats unfilled. Accordingly, the Secretary-General arranged to also hold elections, appointments and confirmations at the organizational and at the substantive sessions of the Council of 1992. The Secretary-General plans to propose that the Council similarly dispose of postponed elections, appointments and confirmations at its organizational session of February 1993.

10. In paragraph 5 (c) of the annex to resolution 45/264, the General Assembly mandated one substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of four to five weeks to take place in alternate years in New York and Geneva between May and July. The substantive session of the Council of 1992 took place from 29 June to 30 July. It should be noted that some delegations continue to express a preference to hold the session earlier in the year. The Secretary-General believes that that would be practical only if significant adjustments to the calendar of conferences could be effected. At present the subsidiary bodies of the Council, as well as the Governing Council of the

United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, meet between February and June of each year. (A suitable time will have to be found in the future for the meetings of the proposed Commission for Sustainable Development in that same time span.) Bearing in mind the large number of bodies that have to meet (some 14 subsidiary bodies in the first four months of 1993), it is simply not possible to fit their meetings into the present calendar and also allow the Council to meet in May with the reports of subsidiary bodies ready for the Council's consideration. Furthermore, a May starting time for the Council will not allow sufficient time for preparation of reports being submitted to the high-level and coordination segments of the Council unless the calendar for deciding on the themes for these two segments is adjusted as well.

III. HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

11. In paragraph 5 (d) (i) of the annex to its resolution 45/264, the Assembly decided that a high-level segment of the Council of four days open to all Member States in accordance with Article 69 of the Charter, with ministerial participation, should be devoted to "the consideration of one or more major economic and/or social policy themes to be determined at the organizational session, taking into account the Economic and Social Council multi-year work programme; adequate Secretariat preparation, including, in particular, one comprehensive background document for each theme; debate to follow an integrated and interdisciplinary approach; heads of the relevant organizations, agencies and other organs to participate actively".

12. The Council's first experiment with the holding of a high-level segment is generally regarded as having been successful. The Secretary-General appreciated the opportunity which it afforded for a useful exchange of views with members of the Council in the light of his report on "Enhancing international cooperation for development: the role of the United Nations system", 3/ particularly its foreword. Delegations prepared thoroughly for the session. A number of Ministers and other senior officials from capitals attended the high-level segment.

13. In order to enhance further the value of the high-level segment, it may well be necessary to organize the segment in such a way that less time is devoted to formal statements and more time employed to genuine debate, perhaps in an informal setting. Statements could be circulated in advance and the time allocated for the delivery of formal statements thereby reduced. It would also seem best to continue to limit the high-level segment to one theme so as to permit proper preparation and clear focus, while ensuring that high-level officials from capitals will remain for the duration of the segment. However, there will need to be a broadening of the geographic regions from which the Ministers come if the high-level segment is to continue to attract ministerial participation. At the high-level segment of this year, it was noteworthy that the preponderance of Ministers participating came from the industrialized countries.

14. In paragraph 5 (d) (i) of the annex to resolution 45/264, the General Assembly further stated that a one-day policy dialogue and discussion on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation should be held annually. In this context, heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system were invited to participate actively in the dialogue and discussion on matters of mutual interest with a view to building areas of understanding.

15. The one-day policy dialogue and discussion for 1992 was arranged and conducted in accordance with the provisions of the resolution. The one-day event met the intent of the resolution and allowed for an important and stimulating dialogue on the main issues relating to macroeconomic policy coordination. The executive heads of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development were all present for the discussion and participated actively. A point for consideration in the future is whether a specific theme or themes for the one-day policy dialogue should be agreed upon in advance in order to achieve a better focus discussion.

16. In paragraph 5 (d) (i) of the annex to resolution 45/264, the Assembly also stated that the main features of the deliberations of the high-level segment would be presented to the Economic and Social Council by its President in the form of a summary, which would be incorporated in its final report. (For the 1992 summary of the President, see A/47/3, chap. II, para. 30.) It is also proposed that the deliberations of the high-level segment should provide political impetus for building areas of convergence and facilitate the consideration of the issues in question, including the emergence of new recommendations on the issues, in the relevant forums.

17. Following the conclusion of the high-level segment and in accordance with the relevant provision in the resolution, the President of the Economic and Social Council presented a summary on the work of the high-level segment. The summary was received with general satisfaction by the members of the Council. It would appear that the summary also provided "political impetus for building areas for convergence" and facilitated "the consideration of the issues in question, including the emergence of new recommendations on the issues", as anticipated in General Assembly resolution 45/264. Emerging from the deliberations was a consensus that the subject of the role of the United Nations system in enhancing economic cooperation for development needed to be further pursued, as a result of which the President was able to announce the establishment of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group to continue deliberations on the matter.

IV. COORDINATION SEGMENT

18. In accordance with the requirements of General Assembly resolution 45/264, the Secretary-General presented two reports on system-wide coordination themes for consideration by the Economic and Social Council in its coordination segment. These reports were "Policies and activities

relating to assistance in the eradication of poverty and support to vulnerable groups, including assistance during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes" 4/ and "Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and programmes addressed to the mitigation of its negative socio-economic consequences" 5/. Some executive heads personally addressed the coordination segment. The reports and statements stimulated a lively discussion in the Council, which took place, for the most part, in an informal setting and allowed for a useful and candid exchange of views between members of the Council and representatives of organizations of the United Nations system.

19. There is still room for improvement in the organization of the coordination segment if the recommendations of resolution 45/264 are to be fully implemented. The Economic and Social Council did not adopt formal recommendations as a result of the discussions in the coordination segment. The President on his own authority made statements on both the coordination themes. While the statements contained recommendations in a number of areas which will be forwarded to the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system for review, members of the Council made clear that the statement did not reflect a formal conclusion of the Council. Consequently, the outcome of the coordination segment was not as authoritative as it might otherwise have been.

V. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES SEGMENT

20. The operational activities segment did not result in policy recommendations on the coordination of operational activities on a system-wide basis as envisaged in resolution 45/264. One positive outcome of the segment, none the less, was the stimulating informal exchange of views between members of the Council and senior officials from the United Nations organizations responsible for operational activities.

21. The outcome of the operational activities segment confirms the comment made in the Secretary-General's report on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council that "the decision to provide a specific institutional focus for considering operational activities through the establishment of an operational activities segment of the Council is an indication that the Council is still seeking ways and means to best fulfil its responsibilities in this area. More thought may yet need to be given by the Council as to how to strengthen its institutional capacity to deal with the issue of operational activities for development of the United Nations system". 6/ In this context, reference may also be made to a number of proposals made by individual delegations or groups of delegations at the high-level segment of the Council regarding the role of the Council vis-à-vis operational activities.

VI. COMMITTEE SEGMENT

22. The experience of the committee segment of the Council of 1992 suggests strongly that further consideration needs to be given to the agenda before the Economic and Social Committees of the Council as well as to their methods of work. There is undoubtedly a degree of justified frustration among members about whether it is necessary to repeat discussions on the same issues on four separate occasions during the same calendar year, namely: (a) during the session of the particular subsidiary body of the Council; (b) during the sessional committee concerned; (c) at the level of the plenary of the Council itself; and (d) during the General Assembly. In this regard, it would appear beneficial for the Economic and Social Council to agree to eliminate certain levels of discussion on the same subject where repetition of discussion does not affect the eventual result to any serious degree. One possibility would be to eliminate the committee segment and to discuss all agenda items in the plenary of the Council itself. The potential drawback to this solution is that the Council's substantive session may have to be extended to eight weeks for the plenary to consider all the items before it, which might not necessarily prove to be productive. Any solution to the problem, whether through the elimination of the committee segment or other means, should be accompanied by an overall review by the Council of its agenda. The Council could decide, for example, to remove items which are duplicative of the agenda of the General Assembly.

VII. SUBSIDIARY MACHINERY IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

23. In paragraph 6 (3) of the annex to resolution 45/264, the General Assembly mandated "a review at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly". In accordance with that resolution, the Assembly reviewed this question at its forty-sixth session and adopted resolution 46/235 entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields". In that resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to implement restructuring measures concerning subsidiary bodies identified for restructuring and revitalization and to report to the General Assembly as its forty-seventh session on the action he has taken.

24. The General Assembly, in resolution 46/235, proposed, inter alia, that the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (both subsidiary bodies of the Assembly), and the Committee on Natural Resources (a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council) would be discontinued. The authority to discontinue the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy was contained in resolution 46/235. With regard to the Committee on Natural Resources, the Secretary-General brought this recommendation to the attention of the Council at its resumed organizational session of February 1992, as a result of which

the Council, by decision 1992/218 of 30 April 1992, abolished the Committee. Assembly resolution 46/235 also mandated the establishment by the Council of new bodies in the fields of science and technology for development, natural resources and the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy and energy for development. Accordingly, the Secretary-General brought these recommendations to the attention of the Council at its resumed organizational session of 1992, as a result of which the Council, by its decision 1992/218, formally established a Commission on Science and Technology for Development, a Committee on Natural Resources and a Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development. At its substantive session of 1992, the Council agreed on the terms of reference of the new bodies and decided on the specific regional allocation of seats for each of the bodies (decision 1992/222 of 22 May 1992). During the substantive session of 1992, the Council held elections for membership in the new bodies.

VIII. REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

25. In the annex to resolution 46/235, the General Assembly determined, inter alia, that the regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and that their effectiveness should be strengthened. In this context, the regional commissions were requested to provide recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The recommendations which have been developed in this regard are contained in the annex to the present document.

IX. SECRETARIAT

26. Issues concerning the review of the structure of the Secretariat in the economic, social and related fields and the streamlining of Secretariat operations referred to in General Assembly resolution 45/264 were addressed in the Secretary-General's foreword to his report to the Economic and Social Council. 7/ Experience with the first phase of reorganization was being reviewed, while steps were being initiated to extend the reform effort to other parts of the economic and social sectors of the Organization. The document pointed out that a main consideration in the forthcoming phases of the reorganization - which will include adjustments, as required, in the new structures put in place in the first phase - will be the introduction of a more effective Organization-wide distribution of responsibilities and a better balance between functions performed at Headquarters and those that can best be carried out by the regional commissions and the United Nations programmes, based on clear priorities and a well-articulated sense of the comparative advantage of each. 8/

27. The changes introduced in the first phase of restructuring, including the consolidation of the various economic and social units of the Secretariat in New York into a single Department of Economic and Social Development, have been incorporated in the revised estimates presented to the General Assembly

(A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1). In addition, the Secretary-General is to report to the Assembly at its current session on institutional arrangements within the Secretariat for the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Secretary-General will, in that context, also inform the Assembly of the further measures he intends to introduce to streamline structures and achieve greater coherence and impact of Secretariat activities in support of development in line with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 45/264.

Notes

1/ E/1992/86.

2/ Ibid., para. 6.

3/ E/1992/82 and Add.1.

4/ E/1992/47.

5/ E/1992/67.

6/ E/1992/86, para. 13.

7/ E/1992/82/Add.1.

8/ Ibid., para. 31.

ANNEX

Recommendations of the regional commissions on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/235

1. In paragraph 6 of the annex to its resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, the General Assembly called for the regional commissions to be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and for the strengthening of their effectiveness. It also requested the regional commissions, in this context, to provide recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

2. Each of the five regional commissions has responded to this request by the General Assembly as follows:

(a) ECE: The Economic Commission for Europe adopted, at a special session on 5 October 1992, resolution 1 (1992-S) on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields: Strengthening the role and functions of the regional commissions, particularly the Economic Commission for Europe;

(b) ESCAP: The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, through its resolution 48/12 of 23 April 1992, directed the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR) to seek the views of members and associate members and to draft a response to the General Assembly. ACPR, on 21 September 1992, agreed to its response to General Assembly resolution 46/235 on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

(c) ECLAC: The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted, on 15 April 1992, resolution 520 (XXIV) on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) ECA: The Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa adopted, on 22 April 1992, resolution 728 (XXVII) on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: strengthening the role and functions of the regional commissions, and resolution 726 (XXVII) on strengthening the Economic Commission for Africa to face Africa's development challenges in the 1990s;

(e) ESCWA: The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia adopted, on 2 September 1992, resolution 191 (XVI) on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

3. The texts of the above resolutions and responses are reproduced below.

I. RESOLUTION 1 (1992-S) ENTITLED "RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS, PARTICULARLY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE", ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE ON 5 OCTOBER 1992

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and noting in its paragraph 6 that the regional commissions are requested to provide recommendations, for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, on strengthening their effectiveness,

Bearing in mind its mandate, for raising the level of European economic activity and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world, and conscious of its role as an instrument for the implementation of the principles and aims of the United Nations Charter at the regional level,

Noting that the ECE membership has increased from 34 in 1990 to 43 at the present time, among them a considerable number of newly independent States, a further increase being likely to occur,

Aware that this recent development adds a new dimension to the Commission and has placed new and urgent demands on ECE and its secretariat, in terms of economic cooperation and assistance, in particular in the context of the transition process,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation in the economic and related fields within the framework of ECE constitutes a major contribution from the United Nations system to the efforts presently undertaken in the region to assist countries in their transition to market economies and their integration into the world economy, and represents an important contribution to global economic and social development,

Taking into account the increased efforts made by the international community to assist the economies in transition by actions taken in other fora such as, among others, IMF, IBRD, EBRD, OECD and the G24,

Noting the recognition by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in its Charter of Paris for a New Europe (November 1990) and in its Helsinki Summit Declaration and Decisions (July 1992) of "a key role" to be played by ECE, together with EBRD and OECD, in the construction of a new Europe,

Convinced of the necessity to ensure, in response to Economic and Social Council decision 1992/43, that all ECE member States can participate fully and effectively in the work of the Commission,

1. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to the following elements:

(a) The comparative advantages of ECE as a multilateral forum for all-European cooperation in the economic and related fields, with an important trans-Atlantic dimension, where all member States participate on an equal footing; the longevity of cooperation among all countries of ECE region, which has over the years provided ECE with a profound knowledge of those countries, their problems and their priorities; its well-established intergovernmental machinery and network of government contacts; and its capacity for an interdisciplinary approach and for the adaptation of its programme of work;

(b) The important contribution made by ECE to the process of restructuring and the revitalization of the regional commissions of the United Nations, called for in General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 45/264, through its decisions O (45) and P (45) adopted, on 14 December 1990, in response to the rapid and radical changes in the region after an in-depth review of its programme and methods of work, namely by establishing five priority areas of work and by streamlining the structure and the activities of the Commission;

(c) The necessity to strengthen the cooperation and the coordination of activities between ECE and other international organizations, institutions and programmes both within and outside the United Nations system in order to avoid duplication of work and to ensure optimal use of resources;

2. Stresses:

(a) The concern of the ECE member States regarding the timely provision of adequate resources for servicing of the priority sectors of ECE, requested in its decision B (47), and hindered by the temporary suspension of external recruitment; the protracted procedure for the appointment of staff; and delays in the allotment in ECE's budgetary allocation;

(b) The importance of a speedy and effective implementation of the ECE programme in favour of the countries in transition initiated by ECE decisions D (45), O (45) and D (47), and the need to explore ways and means of releasing and obtaining adequate resources for this programme;

3. Recommends, in the light of the experience gained by ECE since its internal restructuring and revitalization process started in December 1990 and in order to continue in the future to fulfil efficiently its mandate, that the following measures should be taken:

(a) As recommended in paragraph 26, section IV, of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197, the necessary authority should be delegated from

Headquarters to ECE and adequate budgetary and financial provision should be made to enable ECE to implement its mandated programme of work and to discharge its responsibility for coordination and cooperation at the regional level within the United Nations system, in close cooperation with the efforts undertaken by other relevant international bodies;

(b) In order to avoid duplication of work under way in ECE by other United Nations programmes and to ensure a more rational use of available resources, action should be taken to achieve a more effective distribution of responsibilities and a better balance of functions between ECE, on the one hand, and Headquarters and global programmes outside Headquarters, on the other hand;

(c) The results of ECE activities should continue to constitute regional inputs for global policy-making processes and conferences of the competent United Nations organs, and ECE should be invited to participate fully in the regional implementation of the relevant policy and programme decisions taken by those organs;

(d) The results of ECE's programme and operational project activities, wherever appropriate, should continue to be made available for the benefit of the countries of the other regions, by means of a strengthened outreach programme, such as UN/EDIFACT, and interregional cooperation with the other regional commissions and the global programmes of the United Nations;

4. Also recommends that the activities undertaken at the regional level, in the economic, social and related fields, by relevant United Nations organs, be regularly and efficiently evaluated, in order to reach a high quality of work and an efficient use of available resources;

5. Decides to transmit this resolution to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations as a contribution of ECE for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields being currently undertaken by the General Assembly.

II. RESPONSE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 46/235 ON RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

At its forty-eighth session held at Beijing in April 1992, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific took note of General Assembly resolution 46/235 on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields. It focused its discussion on paragraph 6 of the annex to that resolution, in which the regional commissions were requested to provide recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

In view of the need for comprehensive study, the Commission, through its resolution 48/12, directed the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR) to seek the views of members and associate members and to draft a response to the General Assembly. ACPR, after receiving responses to the letter sent by the Executive Secretary on its behalf, agreed to the points set out below.

1. Members and associate members of the Commission noted that the effectiveness of the regional commissions, particularly those located in developing countries, should be strengthened in terms of their activities and participation in the operational activities of the United Nations system.

2. In the restructuring and revitalization process under way in the economic and social fields of the United Nations, due consideration should be accorded to the usefulness of the regional, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach which has characterized the work of the Commission.

3. Strengthening the participation of regional commissions in the United Nations system would reflect their advantageous position in identifying common approaches and translating these into concrete proposals for all the parties concerned. They can also make a positive contribution in promoting constructive dialogue within the United Nations system regarding economic and social development issues.

4. The process of strengthening regional commissions and improving their responsiveness to the needs of members and associate members can be enhanced through further consensus-building, broad democratic participation, and transparency in all decision-making processes. The importance of political will and commitment in enhancing international cooperation, particularly in the United Nations system, should also be noted.

5. ESCAP members and associate members wish to emphasize to the General Assembly that the recent experience of the Commission in agreeing to, and commencing the implementation of, a new intergovernmental structure subsidiary to the Commission represented an important contribution to both the restructuring in the ESCAP region and the United Nations system as a whole.

6. The new thematic approach will, in the view of ESCAP members and associate members, considerably improve the responsiveness of the Commission to the needs of members and associate members and therefore contribute to the revitalization of the United Nations. They also believe that this restructuring will contribute to an effective, as well as accountable and transparent, utilization of resources in achieving the goals of the Commission.

7. ESCAP members and associate members recognize that the strengthening of the role of the regional commissions must be accomplished despite zero growth in the regular budget of the United Nations, and must reflect the overall objective of an efficient organization, which underlies the restructuring and revitalization process.

8. The members and associate members of ESCAP, therefore, recommend that in the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields being undertaken by the General Assembly, the desirability of the following should be considered:

(a) Increased decentralization in the execution of activities in the new organizational structure of the United Nations, based on the concept that endeavours of the Organization in these fields can be carried out more efficiently and effectively at the regional and subregional levels;

(b) Enhanced access by the Commission to more of the resources under the regular programme of technical cooperation of the United Nations available under section 12 of its programme budget; and increased funding from programmes and agencies of the United Nations system for the regional technical cooperation activities of the Commission;

(c) Revised allocation to ESCAP of regular budget resources taking into account the region's share of the world population, geographical scope, expanding membership, considerable economic and social diversity, and active Commission programming, and efforts to restructure work programmes based on a thematic approach;

(d) Improved effectiveness of the technical cooperation activities provided by the United Nations to countries, through strengthening the technical and financial capacity of the Commission to undertake relevant and balanced operational activities and technical cooperation projects at the regional and subregional levels in Asia and the Pacific. The Commission, by virtue of its mandate and in the light of its structural reorientation, is in a better position to respond effectively to the changing needs of the region;

(e) Improved coordination and Secretariat-wide coherence by reinforcing the activities of the regional commissions aimed at mutually supporting the activities of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system in their respective regions through, inter alia, intensifying joint activities, programming exercises and coordinating meetings;

(f) Clearly divided responsibilities between the regional commissions and the funding agencies of the United Nations on regional and subregional technical cooperation activities. In view of the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to reduce the UNDP and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) allocations for regional IPFs (indicative planning figures), regional and subregional programmes must be prioritized to avoid costly duplication, in the course of project formulation and subsequent implementation and monitoring;

(g) Mandating ESCAP as the primary executing agency for regional and subregional programmes, within the United Nations system, so as to centralize coordination tasks and reduce costs. Regional commissions have been designated as the lead coordinators of inter-agency functions and regional activities, and as the main general economic and social development centres

within the United Nations system for their respective regions for coordination at the regional and subregional levels. This mandate should not prevent the regional commissions from inviting other United Nations funding agencies to function as team leaders for specific programmes, when appropriate;

(h) Strengthening of the professional capacity of the Commission, so as to improve the technical response of ESCAP to specific needs and requests of developing countries, particularly the least developed, land-locked developing and island developing countries and in relation to new issues identified by the Commission of which transitional disadvantaged economies are examples;

(i) Establishing more pragmatic and flexible rules relating to the provision of non-reimbursable loan experts at the regional level so as to increase the will of donor countries to raise the level and importance of their contributions in kind in response to priority needs;

(j) With a view to strengthening and increasing the effectiveness of regional institutions under the auspices of ESCAP, consideration should be given to providing financial support from the United Nations regular budget;

(k) Broader participation in Commission sessions and regional intergovernmental meetings from countries facing onerous travel expenses through the provision of special travel funds from the regular budget for land-locked developing, least developed and Pacific island developing countries.

III. RESOLUTION 520 (XXIV) ENTITLED "RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS: ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN", ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ON 15 APRIL 1992

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/237, 41/213 and 43/174 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 44/103 and 45/177 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

Bearing in mind also section IV of the annex to General Assembly resolution 45/264, which calls for a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council to be carried out at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly with the objective of possible restructuring and revitalization and with a view to avoiding duplication,

Noting the steps already announced by the Secretary-General regarding the restructuring of the Secretariat in order to respond effectively to the challenges facing it,

Noting also General Assembly resolution 46/235,

Recalling Committee of the Whole resolution 419(PLEN.14) on the rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the ECLAC system, and resolution 489(PLEN.19) on the intergovernmental structure and functions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Re-emphasizing its conviction that the activities entrusted to the Commission by Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI) are fully consistent with the development efforts of its member countries, within the broader context of a revitalized programme of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the effective work performed by the Commission and for its significant contribution to economic thinking and to Latin American and Caribbean development efforts in both the analytical and operational fields and in the realm of intraregional and international economic cooperation;

2. Expresses its conviction that the restructuring and revitalization process under way in the economic and social fields of the United Nations should accord due consideration to the usefulness of the regional, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach which has characterized the work of the Commission;

3. Recommends that the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields being currently undertaken by the General Assembly consider the desirability of:

(a) Increased decentralization in the execution of activities in the new organizational structure which is being created, based on the concept that the endeavours of the Organization in these fields can be carried out more efficiently and effectively at the field level on a regional and subregional basis;

(b) Improved coordination and Secretariat-wide coherence by reinforcing the activities of the regional commissions aimed at mutually supporting the activities of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system in their respective regions through, inter alia, intensifying joint activities and emphasizing joint programming exercises and meetings;

(c) A clear division of responsibilities regarding regional technical cooperation activities between the regional commissions on the one hand and the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population

Fund on the other, in particular by requesting coordination prior to the submission of regional projects and activities to Governments;

(d) Improved effectiveness of the technical cooperation activities provided by the United Nations to countries - through the intermediary of the regular programme of technical cooperation - by decentralizing more of the resources allotted to the Commission under section 12 of the budget and by strengthening its capacity as an agency responsible for executing operational activities and technical cooperation projects at the regional level in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the Commission, by virtue of its programme of work, is in a better position to take action;

4. Expresses the conviction that the simplicity of the intergovernmental structure of the ECLAC system (which includes ILPES and CELADE) and the procedure of holding meetings of the Commission in biennial sessions have proved to be effective in meeting the objectives of the Commission;

5. Decides to transmit this resolution, together with the relevant section of the report of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission and, as a background paper, the document entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of ECLAC" (LC/G.1716(SES.24/18)) to the intergovernmental bodies which are currently charged with the restructuring exercise.

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA ON 22 APRIL 1992

A. Resolution 728 (XXVII) entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: strengthening the role and functions of the regional commission"

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the terms of reference of the Commission as adopted by Economic and Social Council resolution 671 (XXV) of 29 April 1958 and amended by its resolutions 974 D.I (XXXVI) of July 1963, 1343 (XLV) of 18 July 1968 and 1978/68 of 4 August 1978,

Recalling further the Economic and Social Council's decision to endorse ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 718 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 on the revitalization of the mandate and operational framework of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Bear g in mind General Assembly resolutions 45/177 of December 1990, 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and

revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, in which the regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and those located in developing countries should be strengthened in the context of the overall objectives of the ongoing restructuring and revitalization process,

Convinced that the Economic Commission for Africa plays a vital catalytic role in the coordination and execution of intercountry programmes and projects aimed at strengthening regional cooperation and integration, especially by pursuing the establishment of the African Economic Community,

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the role of the regional economic commissions as important organs of the United Nations for promoting the socio-economic development of their respective regions;

2. Appeals to the Secretary-General that, in the context of the ongoing restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, due recognition is accorded to the vital role of the regional commissions.

B. Resolution 726 (XXVII) entitled "Strengthening the Economic Commission for Africa to face Africa's development challenges in the 1990"

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the terms of reference of the Commission as adopted by Economic and Social Council resolution 671 (XXV) of 29 April 1958 and amended by its resolutions 974 D.I (XXXVI) of July 1963, 1343 (XLV) of 18 July 1968 and 1978/68 of 4 August 1978,

Recalling further the various resolutions that have implications on the mandate and operations of the Commission including, in particular, General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and General Assembly resolutions 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 44/211 of 21 December 1989,

Noting with appreciation the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council of ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 718 (XXVI) on the revitalization of the mandate and operational framework of the regional commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 45/177 of 19 December 1990, 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, in which the regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and those located in developing countries strengthened in the

context of the overall objectives of the ongoing restructuring and revitalization process,

Reiterating the validity of the general orientation of the work programme of the Commission as outlined in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, including the identified individual subprogrammes,

Convinced that the many and important changes that are taking place in the member States of the Commission, the international environment as well as in the United Nations system as a whole will necessitate new approaches by the Commission in carrying out its mandate and new relationships with its constituency and partners, with a view to increasing its impact,

Having examined the in-depth analysis made by the Acting Executive Secretary of the Commission as contained in document E/ECA/CM.18/4 entitled "The Economic Commission for Africa in the 1990s: a policy and management framework for facing Africa's development challenges",

1. Congratulates the Acting Executive Secretary of the Commission for the initiative he took to establish a Task Force to review and appraise the Commission's policy orientation, programmes and management capacity and for the excellent analysis of the pertinent issues and useful and innovative proposals he has made;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to ensure that there is a clear and concrete balance between the research and operational activities of the secretariat of the Commission and to sharply focus all such activities of the Commission on the specific realities and characteristics of the African region and of individual subregions;

3. Also requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to ensure that its activities are fully grounded in sound data and information systems, through the strengthening of the Pan-African Development Information System, which should be provided with adequate financial resources;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to ascertain that the implementation of all subprogrammes contained in the work programme of the Commission is geared to the full attainment of the identified basic indicators of achievement of the objectives of the Commission with regard to: strengthening its advisory role on socio-economic questions; promoting regional cooperation and integration; enhancing the efficiency of the public sector; promoting private initiative and entrepreneurship; promoting the development, dissemination and utilization of science and technology; ensuring a desirable balance between food supply, population, human settlements and environment; fostering human-centred development; securing the structural transformation and diversification of African economies; and promotion of women in development;

5. Welcomes the process of frequent and close consultations of the secretariat with the member States and donors through the regular briefing sessions held with their representatives at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

6. Recommends the establishment, within existing resources, of a consultative mechanism that would advise the Executive Secretary on the grouping of conferences along specific themes, including scheduling and the preparation of conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops, taking into account the need to harmonize them with those of the Organization of African Unity and the African Development Bank, to avoid duplication and achieve greater efficiency;

7. Urges the Executive Secretary of the Commission to explore every possibility of establishing or strengthening the relationships of the Commission with African intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations specialized agencies, bilateral and multilateral development cooperation agencies and non-governmental organizations including, in particular, the possibility of establishing joint units or special programmes with the various United Nations specialized agencies, and the creation of a special unit within the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate its increased joint activities with non-governmental organizations;

8. Expresses appreciation to the General Assembly for providing additional resources to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) and consequently recommends that in conformity with ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 702 (XXV) of 19 May 1990 on transforming and strengthening the MULPOCs of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Centres should be further strengthened through redeployment of resources and be given specific assignments with respect to technical assistance and advisory services for the execution of joint projects of member States within the framework of the intergovernmental organizations, in their respective subregions, and thus be enabled to act as the major subregional focal points for the collection and dissemination of information on all aspects of economic cooperation and integration;

9. Also expresses its gratitude to the General Assembly for providing a grant to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning for funding four additional posts for the 1992-1993 biennium thus enabling the Institute to contribute to the process of strengthening the operational capacity of the Commission in meeting the challenges facing Africa in the 1990s, and requests the redeployment of resources which would enable the Institute to assume additional responsibility;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary, in close cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to undertake a thorough examination of the problems and constraints facing the ECA-sponsored institutions and subsequently to make concrete proposals aimed at alleviating their various problems including consideration of such options as the merging of some of the institutions;

11. Appeals to bilateral and multilateral donors to increase their financial and other forms of assistance to the Commission to enable it to shoulder its responsibilities to the member States by conducting extrabudgetary operational activities;

12. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, as may become necessary, reforms in the structure of the secretariat so as to achieve full consistency with the new orientations recommended herein so as to boost the efficiency and capability of the secretariat as an effective tool for the economic and social development of Africa;

13. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the nineteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers and twenty-eighth session of the Commission.

V. RESOLUTION 191 (XVI) ENTITLED "RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS", ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA ON 2 SEPTEMBER 1992

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and the leading role therein assigned to the regional commissions as regards the coordination of activities of the system within their regions,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and in particular paragraph 6 of the annex to resolution 46/235 concerning the strengthening of the regional commissions,

Recalling further the terms of reference of the Commission as contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1818 (LV) of 9 August 1973,

Referring to Commission resolution 175 (XV) of 18 May 1989 on the strengthening of the role and performance of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Aware of the advantages to be derived from the capacity of the regional commissions in operational activities, particularly at the regional level,

Noting the steps already taken by the Secretary-General in restructuring the Secretariat,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the manner in which the secretariat of the Commission has addressed the obstacles encountered as a result of recent events in the region, regaining a level of operations close to the pre-crisis level in a relatively short period of time;

2. Commends the secretariat for the valuable services rendered to countries of the region in convening major meetings, providing advisory services and preparing analytical reports;

3. Reiterates its conviction that the Commission has a central role to play within the United Nations system and in coordination with other concerned entities to improve economic and social conditions in the region;

4. Recommends that the potential of the Commission for coordinating, initiating and realizing development activities for the benefit of member States be strengthened;

5. Recommends also in this connection that the following objectives be made part of the process of the restructuring currently under way in the United Nations:

(a) Decentralization of those activities that could be more effectively undertaken by the regional commissions and of the human and financial resources required (e.g. as regards regional advisory services);

(b) Improvement of the arrangements for coordination of development activities carried out by parties inside and outside the United Nations system, through exchange of information among agencies and institutions involved;

(c) Promoting joint programming of the activities of the United Nations involving the regional commissions and active participation of the regional commissions in the programming and budgeting process as it relates to their activities, inter alia, thorough representation on the Programme Planning and Budgeting Board; a/

(d) Strengthening the role of the regional commissions as executing agencies for regional and subregional technical cooperation projects in particular;

(e) Confirmation of the distinction between funding and executing agencies;

(f) Pursuit of joint activities with other organizations of the United Nations system, as appropriate;

6. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to reorganize the secretariat of the Commission in consultation with the Secretary-General to enhance the effectiveness of its activities;

7. Invites member States to replenish the Trust Fund for ESCWA Regional Activities in order to bolster the operational activities of ESCWA for the benefit of countries of the region and requests the Executive Secretary to follow up with member States;

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a/ With reference to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (E/1992/65, para. 169 (c)).

8. Decides to transmit the present resolution and the ESCWA report on the subject b/ to the intergovernmental bodies with the current restructuring process of the United Nations Secretariat.

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b/ E/ESCWA/16/10.

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 85

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND THE DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Note by the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 45/196 of 20 December 1990 on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it, at its forty-sixth session, on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries. Furthermore, the Assembly recommended in paragraph 11 of the resolution that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in close cooperation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to strengthening effectively industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries.

2. In paragraph 10 of the same resolution, the General Assembly recommended that the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) examine ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries and report thereon, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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II. RESPONSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

3. In response to the request in resolution 43/196 a draft report on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries was prepared, based largely on the UNIDO medium-term plan 1990-1995 (GC.3/17) and on other resolutions and decisions of UNIDO policy-making organs, while certain elements were the subject of special proposals in order to satisfy specific issues raised in that resolution, i.e. a study on the structure of world industrialization from the long-term perspective, and another for a plan of action to enhance the activities of the United Nations system relating to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries.

4. The contents of the draft report were transmitted to ACC at its first regular session of 1991, but due to the rather limited time available for the preparation of the document and, thus its late submission, before finalizing the document, UNIDO invited the concerned organizations to submit their comments and suggestions in writing to the UNIDO secretariat by 31 May 1991.

5. The International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) reacted and in light of these comments the UNIDO Secretariat revised the original draft and submitted it to the UNIDO Board at its eighth session as IDB.8/32. The Board did not have the time to discuss the report in depth but authorized the UNIDO secretariat to transmit to the United Nations Secretariat for submission to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, document IDB.8/32 together with the views expressed by Member States on the subject during that session of the Board, in compliance with resolution 45/196.

6. That report was issued as document A/46/455-E/1991/141. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/146 of 17 December 1991, on industrial development cooperation, inter alia noted with appreciation the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General. The Assembly also noted with interest the UNIDO proposal for a study on the structure of world industrialization and recommended that the UNIDO Board consider the proposal at its ninth session and submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session. One particular problem is the financing of the proposed study. The Assembly also reiterated its request to the Secretary-General and ACC to submit the reports referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 45/196 in time for consideration by the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

7. As requested in resolution 46/146, the Industrial Development Board at its ninth session considered a report (IDB.9/5) on the proposed study on the structure of world industrialization from a long-term perspective (in IDB.9/5), as a contribution to the overall assessment of and needs for industrial development in developing countries. The Board took no decision on the matter, and the subject was not included on the provisional agenda of its next session, to be held in November 1992.

8. In response to the request in paragraph 9 of its resolution 45/196, a study was planned by UNIDO, to be undertaken jointly with the United Nations Secretariat, on scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs. The study was expected to culminate in an action plan on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries. UNIDO was expected to collaborate with the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the World Bank in carrying out the study. However, as a result of the severe financial constraints currently prevailing, the preparation of the report in question has had to be postponed. The Secretary-General has proposed that the report be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, at which time the Assembly will next consider the agenda item entitled "Industrial development cooperation and diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries".

9. In response to paragraph 10 of resolution 45/196, reiterated in paragraph 3 of resolution 46/146, UNIDO prepared a progress report on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries, containing, inter alia, ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities in that regard. This progress report was submitted to the Organization Committee of ACC in March 1992, in the form of a conference room paper. The Organizational Committee examined and took note of this progress report.

III. MEASURES TO ENHANCE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND THE DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

10. UNIDO's response to the substantive issues raised in Assembly resolution 45/196 was to recommend that industrial cooperation activities should be strengthened within the following integrated framework, as shown in the earlier report (A/46/455-E/1991/141): (a) the human factor; (b) modernization: the challenge of technology; and (c) diversification: industrial recovery.

A. The human factor

11. The primary objective of UNIDO with regard to the development of human resources is to build up in developing countries coherent and sustainable systems for upgrading local technological, managerial, and entrepreneurial capabilities, and to utilize them for industrial development. This broad objective is addressed through programmes where UNIDO can act as a catalyst and stimulator of action and change. Target groups include (a) policy makers at the national and regional level; (b) industrial and professional associations; (c) private-sector enterprises; (d) technical and financial

institutions; (e) international technical cooperation agencies and institutions; and (f) women.

12. Especially in relatively advanced and specialized technological fields, emphasis is placed on complementarity, diversification and interlinkage of training programmes and facilities among neighbouring developing countries that offer opportunities for industrial cooperation. Cooperation with other organizations of the United Nations system, especially with the regional commissions, ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNESCO and the World Bank, is as important as drawing on the experience of non-governmental organizations, industrial enterprises and other institutions involved in human resource development for industry.

13. UNIDO's human resource programmes up to 31 August 1992 have given particular priority to activities relevant to transfer of new and high technologies, the enhancement of ECDC/TCDC in human resource development activities, the integration of women in human resource development activities, and managerial training, as described in the progress report for 1992 on specific UNIDO activities (IDB.10/18, chap. II).

B. Modernization: the challenge of technology

14. The development of indigenous technological capabilities is a decisive factor in industrial survival and poses a challenge to developing countries, compelling them to adopt strategies for research development, and create and support the necessary infrastructure. Many developing countries still lack the critical elements of a technological system essential to industrial development such as (a) technology policy and its integration with industrial development policies and plans; (b) access to and acquisition of technology, including the negotiation and monitoring of technology transfer contracts; (c) development, adaptation and diffusion of technology; (d) strengthening of domestic technological infrastructure and its links to industrial operations; and (e) development of technological information systems and related extension services, including capabilities for monitoring new and old technologies.

15. The primary objectives of the UNIDO development and transfer of technology programme are (a) to increase the awareness of the developing countries in the implications of emerging technological changes; (b) to facilitate their access to technology sources; (c) to assist them in strengthening their domestic technological capabilities so as to translate new opportunities into action programmes; (d) to promote broader participation of the developing countries in international technological development; and (e) to improve regional cooperation, especially through the establishment and improvement in the developing countries of centres of excellence and similar scientific and technological development institutions.

16. In response to these considerations, the Director-General submitted a report (GC.4/11) on the implementation of the programme for development and transfer of technology, to the fourth session of UNIDO's General Conference.

That report covered activities with respect to technology monitoring; micro-electronics and informatics; genetic engineering and biotechnology; new materials; new energy technologies; marine industrial technology; advances in manufacturing technology; international centre for science and high technology; technology policy, acquisition and negotiation; basic technologies; special technologies; industrial and technological information; techno-economic intelligence; and clean technologies. Moreover, chapter II of that report also described the development and transfer of technology through technical cooperation projects, in particular (a) instruments for the development and transfer of technology; (b) the different approaches to the development and transfer of technology; and (c) technologies adapted and promoted by UNIDO. The General Conference also examined long-term arrangements for the establishment of an international centre for science and high technology, as described in GC.4/39, and adopted GC.4/Res.14 on that issue. Further information is provided in detail in the Annual Report of UNIDO 1991 (IDB.9/10, pp. 62-67).

C. Diversification: industrial recovery

17. In order to revitalize industry in developing countries, UNIDO aims to find new ways of increasing the international flow of finance to productive industrial investment by supporting investment policy formulation including investment codes attractive to foreign capital; by working more closely with financial institutions in developing countries; by identifying, appraising and promoting industrial investment opportunities; and by promoting enterprise-to-enterprise cooperation through direct foreign investment and technical cooperation agreements. Three interrelated activities are particularly important: (a) timely assistance in identifying investment opportunities and preparing pre-investment and feasibility studies; (b) the identification of domestic sponsors and potential partners providing finance, technology and/or management for investment projects; and (c) strengthening local investment promotion institutions.

18. The need for industrial rehabilitation - a dominant feature of industrial structure adjustment - arises from problems at the level of firms, either caused internally or by changes in the economic environment. Internal problems may stem from the erroneous planning of projects, mismanagement, obsolete technologies, and other inadequacies in industrial and technological systems. External problems include the impact of macroeconomic changes resulting from external shocks, policy failures, inadequate infrastructure, austerity measures, foreign exchange crises, and growing adjustment pressures. As a remedy, it is essential to examine new opportunities for environment created by fiscal, financial and institutional reforms. Also important is the strengthening of basic industrial information systems and the support to technical infrastructures related to such activities as research and development, repair and maintenance, quality assurance, management consultancy, market surveys and investment opportunity studies required as a result of the changed macroeconomic environment.

19. UNIDO's General Conference, in considering reports on a Regional Cooperation Programme for the Industrial Recovery of Latin America and the Caribbean (GC.4/12/Rev.1), the Special Programme for Industrial Development in the Arab Countries (GC.4/27), the Special Programme for the Industrial Development of Asia and the Pacific (GC.4/13) and the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa Programme (GC.4/10 and Add.1) adopted resolutions GC.4/Res.6, GC.4/Res.5, GC.4/Dec.12 and GC.4/Res.8, respectively on these programmes. A description of the implementation of these programmes and progress achieved is provided in the Annual Report of UNIDO, 1991, table 2 (significant performance indicators: Area Programmes), and pages 18 to 22. Furthermore IDB.10/18 updates as of 31 August 1992 progress made on the implementation of the regional cooperation programme for the industrial recovery of Latin America and the Caribbean.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward, attached herewith, a copy of the resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 7 October 1992 on the demographic structure of the Cypriot communities (see annex).

This resolution was adopted on the basis of the relevant report of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography of the Council of Europe, whose Rapporteur on the subject, Mr. Alfons Cuco (Spain), visited Cyprus and studied the problem on the spot before submitting his relevant report.

The findings of the report and the recommendations of the resolution are self-evident. The deliberate and systematic attempt at altering the demographic structure of the Republic of Cyprus, through the implantation of Turkish settlers, and the heavy responsibility that lies with Turkey are made abundantly clear. The fact that this policy is directed not only against the Greek Cypriot community but also the Turkish Cypriot community is also evident (para. 7 of the resolution).

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 7 October 1992 on the demographic structure of the Cypriot communities

1. Historic events led to the de facto division of the island of Cyprus into two parts. Almost the entire Greek-Cypriot community lives in the southern part, controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Almost the entire Turkish-Cypriot community lives in the northern part, controlled by the Turkish-Cypriot Administration.

2. According to the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, the population in the southern part was estimated at 575,000 at the end of 1990, whereas the figure was 505,700 for 1974. This would give a rate of increase of 13.7 per cent for the period 1974 to 1990.

3. According to the Turkish-Cypriot Administration, the population in the northern part was estimated to be 171,500 at the end of 1990, as against 115,600 in 1974. This would give a rate of increase of 48.35 per cent for the period 1974 to 1990.

4. As the natural rates of increase in the population, based on the number of births and deaths, are comparable in both parts of the island, the population growth in the north must be due to a substantial influx of migrants.

5. It is an established fact that, from 1975 onwards, Turkish nationals arrived in the northern part of Cyprus, where they settled on a long-term basis. The waves of migrants were particularly large in 1975-1977 because even at the lowest estimate they represented 10 per cent of the Turkish-Cypriot population at that time. Subsequently, there was a smaller, but steady flow. A fairly visible presence of Turkish armed forces is also to be noted in the northern part of the island.

6. The aim of the Turkish-Cypriot Administration's policy regarding the Turkish migrants has been to encourage their permanent settlement on the island. Migrants are granted housing, land or other properties on special terms. However, the most important measure has been to allow them to acquire Cypriot nationality and hence political rights. The legal texts give the authorities discretionary power in this matter.

7. The Greek Cypriots are extremely concerned at the arrival of the Turkish migrants. At first, the Turkish Cypriots regarded this injection of manpower as essential. Today, the growing number of migrants, their naturalization and the important role that some of them play in political life have given rise to wide divergences within the Turkish-Cypriot community.

8. The presence and naturalization of the Turkish migrants, who once established on the island become settlers, constitute an additional obstacle to a peaceful, negotiated solution of the Cypriot conflict.

9. The Assembly therefore recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

(a) Instruct the European Population Committee (CDPO) to conduct a census of the island's population, in cooperation with the authorities concerned, in order to replace population estimates with reliable data;

(b) Request the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish-Cypriot Administration to keep the arrival of aliens on the island under strict control;

(c) Appeal to the Turkish-Cypriot Administration to reconsider the legislation on naturalization in force in the part of the island it controls, so that no changes in the demographic structure of the island result from the application of such legislation;

(d) Promote the establishment of a climate of trust between the two Cypriot communities;

(e) Invite the guarantor Powers of the Republic of Cyprus to respect the provisions of the 1959 agreements scrupulously, especially with regard to the presence of armed forces on the island;

(f) Invite Turkey to register in its Cyprus Consulate all Turkish citizens residing and arriving in Cyprus;

(g) Give its full support to the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to achieve the rapid re-establishment in the whole of Cyprus of a law-based State accepted by both communities.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 22 and 61 (k)
THE QUESTION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT:
PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF
RADIOACTIVE WASTES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Note verbale dated 14 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to advise, in his country's capacity as Chairman of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), that at the ninth informal consultation, held in New York on 6 October 1992, the Ministers adopted resolutions on developments in Haiti and the transportation of hazardous and radioactive material (see annex).

The Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations requests that the text of the two resolutions be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 22 and 61 (k), and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Resolutions adopted by the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Caribbean Community at the ninth informal consultation, held in New York on 6 October 1992

Developments in Haiti and functioning of the Foreign Ministers Committee on Haiti

The Standing Committee

Noted the report presented on developments in Haiti;

Reiterated their condemnation of the unconstitutional seizure of power by the military in Haiti;

Stressed the urgent need for a comprehensive and early settlement to the Haitian situation;

Noted that there were a number of initiatives being taken to seek a resolution of the Haitian crisis;

Also noted the request from the Government of Haiti for the promotion of a resolution by CARICOM requesting the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council to implement urgently the recommendations relating to the embargo, particularly on the sale of military equipment, petroleum and petroleum products to the Haitian military Government;

Agreed to call on the support of the wider international community in strengthening the embargo on Haiti particularly with respect to the supply of petroleum products and arms and in this manner to promote a resolution in the United Nations to this effect;

Further agreed to explore the possibility of dispatching a United Nations Human Rights Observer Mission to Haiti.

Transportation of hazardous and radioactive material

The Standing Committee

Noted the information provided by Greenpeace International on a proposed shipment of radioactive material through the Caribbean Sea;

Further noted the resolution passed by the Caribbean Conservation Association condemning the proposed shipment as a security threat to the region;

Agreed that further information should be sought from appropriate United Nations agencies and relevant international bodies with regard to the proposed shipment, as well as from the countries concerned regarding the safety of the shipment;

Further agreed to issue a statement conveying the region's concern with respect to the movement of hazardous material through Caribbean waters.

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Agenda item 64

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 6 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/39, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Deplores Israeli's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

"2. Expresses grave concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

"3. Expresses its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

"4. Reaffirms that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

"5. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

"6. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled 'Israeli nuclear armament'."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of the resolution, the Secretary-General has continued to follow Israeli nuclear activities, but apart from the material received from the International Atomic Energy Agency (see annexes below), no additional information has been forwarded to him since the submission of the last report on the subject (A/46/569) to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

ANNEX I

Resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 of 25 September 1992 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East

The General Conference,

(a) Recognizing the importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons - both globally and regionally - in enhancing international peace and security,

(b) Mindful of the usefulness of the Agency's safeguards system as a reliable means of verification to ensure the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

(c) Concerned by the grave consequences, endangering peace and security, of the presence in the Middle East region of nuclear activities not wholly devoted to peaceful purposes,

(d) Welcoming the initiatives regarding the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the Middle East and recent initiatives regarding arms control in the region,

(e) Taking note of the efforts of the Agency concerning the application of safeguards in the Middle East and of the positive response of some States in concluding a full-scope safeguards agreement, and

(f) Recalling its resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/571,

1. Takes note of the Director General's report in document GC(XXXVI)/1019 and the proposals contained therein;

2. Affirms the urgent need for all States in the Middle East to forthwith accept the application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all their nuclear activities as an important confidence-building measure among all States in the region and as a step in enhancing peace and security in the context of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. Requests the Director General on the basis of his report contained in document GC(XXXVI)/1019 to continue consultations with the States of the Middle East to facilitate the early application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the region as relevant to the preparation of model agreements, as a necessary step towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, referred to in resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/571;

4. Calls upon all States in the region to extend their fullest cooperation to the Director General in the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to him in the preceding paragraph;

5. Further calls upon all States in the region to take measures, including confidence-building and verification measures, aimed at establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

6. Calls upon all other States, especially those with a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to render all assistance to the Director General by facilitating the implementation of this resolution; and

7. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-seventh regular session a report on the implementation of this resolution and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled "Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East".

ANNEX II

Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East submitted to the IAEA General Conference at its thirty-sixth session a/

A. Introduction

1. In resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/571, the General Conference last year requested the Director General "to take such measures as are necessary to facilitate the early application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East".

2. The General Conference further requested the Director General "to prepare a model agreement taking into account the views of the States in the region, as a necessary step towards the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone".

3. In response to these requests, the Director General has continued his consultations with States through discussions at the Agency's headquarters and in the region. b/ There continued to be agreement among all the States in question on the desirability of applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East. Opinions among States of the region continued to differ, however, as to whether this should precede or be part of a peaceful settlement in the region. Many of these States expressed the view that the application of safeguards to all nuclear facilities in the region should not await or be dependent upon a peaceful settlement; in their view, the application of safeguards would constitute a confidence-building measure that could contribute to a peaceful settlement. Another view expressed was that the primary task was to conclude a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ) agreement in the Middle East within the context of a peaceful settlement and that the safeguards issue could be appropriately considered only thereafter.

4. Several States considered that there might be a need, in a future NWFZ in the Middle East, to develop a safeguards approach tailored to the specific requirements of the region. A particular feature of that approach might be a system of mutual inspection by the parties, in addition to verification by the Agency, as a supplementary confidence-building measure.

5. "Full-scope safeguards" is a concept that connotes the safeguards verification of all present and future nuclear material in a country and a legally binding commitment that all such material shall be used only for non-explosive purposes. A model agreement for such safeguards exists in document INFCIRC/153, which was worked out for States which have adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Other models - for instance, models providing for more far-reaching verification or for the verification of more far-reaching undertakings than those contained in NPT - are possible.

6. The evolutionary process, which has resulted in broad adherence to NPT and to INFCIRC/153-type safeguards agreements in the Middle East, is an important step in creating confidence. There is a consensus that this non-proliferation process will be further promoted through the establishment of a NWFZ with appropriate safeguards arrangements. It is against this background that the request of the General Conference for a model safeguards agreement should be seen. The General Conference regarded a model safeguards agreement as an element contributing to - indeed a necessary step in - the creation of a NWFZ. However, while a model safeguards agreement taking into account the views of all States in the region would have to reflect their views as to - for instance - what nuclear activities could be accepted in the zone, no consensus view is as yet known in this matter.

7. The report of the United Nations Secretary-General on the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East (A/45/435), prepared after extensive consultations in the region, points to many options and problems on which a consensus would be needed for the establishment of a NWFZ. The choices of options and the answers to problems, which in many instances will be decisive for the safeguards model agreement, can emerge only through a process of discussion. The Agency can contribute to the discussion by explaining, in contacts with the States concerned, its experience of the merits and limitations of various safeguards approaches.

8. The Director General intends to intensify his contacts with the States concerned in the coming year. The Agency might also, if it is deemed desirable, arrange seminars to familiarize government officials in the States concerned with safeguards principles, practices and modalities in order to facilitate their choices of options. Once views are formed and some convergence of these views has taken place among the parties concerned as regards the main features of a NWFZ, the Agency would be in a better position to present a single model safeguards agreement. At the present stage, it must limit itself to describing possibilities and options. This is done below.

9. Nuclear-weapon-free zones have been established in Latin America and the South Pacific by virtue of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) c/ and the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Rarotonga Treaty) respectively. d/ These two precedents are of particular relevance to the examination of a verification regime for a future Middle East NWFZ: each treaty covers large inhabited areas and each is designed to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons from the territories of the States party to it; each treaty contains a protocol providing for the nuclear-weapon States to commit themselves not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon State party to it; and both treaties provide for Agency verification of the non-diversion of nuclear material and for the establishment of regional mechanisms to deal with compliance problems.

B. Obligations to be verified in a NWFZ in the Middle East

10. As with the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Rarotonga Treaty, the obligations of two groups of States must be considered in the case of a NWFZ agreement covering the Middle East: the States located in the region and the declared nuclear-weapon States (none of which is located in the region).

11. For the States located in the region, the basic obligations under a NWFZ agreement might include:

A. an undertaking to use nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful, non-explosive purposes;

B. an undertaking not to conduct research on, manufacture, possess, control or use nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

C. an undertaking not to permit the deployment or testing of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices anywhere in their territories;

D. an undertaking not to conduct research on, manufacture, possess, control or use any nuclear-weapon-usable material;

E. an undertaking to report all imports, exports and production of nuclear material and relevant equipment and non-nuclear material;

F. an undertaking to accept safeguards on all nuclear material and installations located in their territories or under their control, including an undertaking to facilitate prompt access by inspectors; and

G. an undertaking to report annually on all nuclear-related research and development.

12. The obligations of the nuclear-weapon States with regard to a NWFZ in the Middle East might include:

A. an undertaking to respect the nuclear-weapon-free status of the zone in all respects relevant to the obligations of the States party to the NWFZ agreement;

B. an undertaking to provide assurances to all parties to the NWFZ agreement that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any of them (negative security assurances); and

C. an undertaking to provide assurances that, if any party to the NWFZ agreement is attacked or threatened with attack by a State having nuclear weapons, they will come to the assistance of the threatened State (positive security assurances).

C. Verification requirements in a NWFZ in the Middle East

13. As can be seen from the preceding paragraphs, the obligations which might form part of a NWFZ agreement fall into three general categories: (i) those which preclude research and development on and the possession, acquisition, manufacture or stationing of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; (ii) those which preclude research and development on and the production, importing or stockpiling of weapons-usable materials (i.e., uranium enriched to 20 per cent or more in uranium-235 and separated plutonium) and require the disclosure of all nuclear activities, including research and development, imports, exports and production; and (iii) those which require the application of safeguards to all nuclear material, installations and relevant equipment and non-nuclear material.

14. With the exception of the obligation not to permit the stationing of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices in their territories, the obligations under (i) above have already been entered into by the States in the Middle East that have become party to NPT. g/ Not all the States in the Middle East, however, have made a binding non-proliferation commitment.

15. For those Middle East States party to NPT which have significant nuclear activities, the required comprehensive safeguards agreements have been concluded with the Agency. The remaining Middle East States party to NPT are under an obligation to conclude such agreements. These agreements cover all nuclear material in peaceful nuclear activities in the States which concluded them. However, additional assurance that no research and development related to nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices is taking place, or that a State has not acquired a nuclear explosive device from elsewhere, might require verification activities and access rights beyond those which are currently foreseen in existing safeguards agreements for the verification of nuclear material.

16. The obligations under (ii) above go beyond what is currently required under the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Rarotonga Treaty. However, some of them are envisaged in the Joint Declaration for a Non-Nuclear Korean Peninsula, which provides that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea shall not possess facilities for nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment. Also, the obligations under (ii) above are among the obligations prescribed with regard to Iraq in Security Council resolution 687 (1991). These obligations and others relating to weapons of mass destruction were regarded by the Security Council as "steps towards the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction" (para.14). Pursuant to its mandate under the resolution to establish a plan for ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with the resolution, the Agency has developed, and the Security Council has approved, a plan for verifying Iraq's compliance with such obligations. The plan provides for a comprehensive right of access to locations and information necessary for verifying compliance. The verification of similar obligations in a NWFZ in the Middle East would require a wider right of access to locations and information than is currently available under existing safeguards agreements.

17. Obligations under (iii) above have been entered into by some Middle Eastern States either under their NPT safeguards agreements, which require the State to submit all nuclear material in peaceful nuclear activities to Agency verification, or under INFCIRC/66-type agreements, which require the State to submit specified facilities, material or equipment to Agency safeguards. The obligation to submit all nuclear material, facilities and relevant equipment and non-nuclear material to Agency safeguards would enable the Agency to exercise a more comprehensive right of verification than is currently available under existing safeguards agreements.

D. Institutional arrangements that might be established

18. Effective verification is an important measure of arms control agreements that aims at creating the necessary confidence. In the Middle East, with a legacy of fear and mistrust, the creation of such confidence would require verification arrangements that are far-reaching and comprehensive. NWFZs are of relevance not only to the parties directly involved, but also to States bordering the region and to the wider international community. This underscores the need for a verification regime that creates the necessary confidence among the parties to the NWFZ agreement and within the international community at large. In order to meet both regional and global concerns, verification arrangements under existing NWFZ agreements provide for international inspection through the Agency and for regional structures that may be invoked in specified circumstances.

19. Against this background, a number of institutional arrangements combining international and regional verification could be developed for a Middle East NWFZ. A first option might be to assign all routine verification responsibility to the Agency. This could be accompanied by an arrangement for designated regional personnel to participate as observers in the conduct of on-site inspections. Non-routine verification activities - i.e. verification activities triggered by special requests of (i) the party to be investigated, (ii) a party to the NWFZ agreement pursuant to its provisions or (iii) the Agency itself, owing to the impossibility of reaching conclusions regarding material, installations or equipment subject to safeguards - could be conducted by (a) the Agency alone, (b) the Agency with regionally designated observers, (c) a joint team consisting of Agency and regional inspectors, or (d) a regional inspection team in addition to and parallel with an Agency inspection team. The option is based on existing international verification arrangements as implemented by the Agency, while accommodating regional verification requirements.

20. A second option might be for all routine and non-routine verification activities to be conducted by international and regional authorities acting jointly but in a manner which enables both to reach their own independent conclusions and to give required asssurances. This option would involve a formal, two-tier verification arrangement, the establishment of a regional authority and the creation of a regional inspectorate. Two examples exist of such an arrangement: the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the

Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC). In both cases, safeguards agreements with the Agency include protocols which specify in detail the scope and character of cooperation between the regional and the international verification authorities.

21. Either of these two options could, in the interests of transparency and openness, provide for quota inspections in addition to routine and special inspections. Quota inspections would be based on agreement that a certain number of inspections may be carried out on demand each year at any location or at designated locations in the relevant State. Such inspections could be demanded by any State party to a NWFZ agreement or by the regional organization administering the agreement. It could be agreed beforehand that any inspector on a list of designated inspectors will be received and that access will be provided immediately upon request. An arrangement of this type was incorporated into the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Agreement concluded in 1988 between the United States and the Soviet Union.

22. A third option might be for routine and non-routine verification activities to be carried out independently by the Agency and an inspection body created by - and responsible to - an authority consisting of the parties to the NWFZ agreement.

23. An arrangement of this type seems to be contemplated in the Joint Declaration for a Non-Nuclear Korean Peninsula. Comprehensive as it may be, however, a regional verification arrangement would probably not be regarded as a substitute for international verification. The larger concerns of the international community may well require international verification, which has the additional demonstrated advantage of being based on an existing system which draws on highly developed expertise and techniques.

24. It should be noted that, although certain matters - such as the safeguards approach for verifying the basic obligations entered into under a NWFZ agreement and the nature of the cooperation between the Agency and the regional authority - might have to be tailored to meet the particular requirements of the NWFZ agreement, the main technical features of Agency safeguards and features related to such matters as privileges and immunities, cost-sharing, liability and the settlement of disputes would continue to be relevant.

25. The Director General will pursue his consultations with the States of the Middle East on the application of safeguards to all nuclear facilities in the region. Also, he will seek their views on the obligations and verification arrangements relevant to the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East that are discussed in this report. The model agreement referred to in resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/571, or the main features of such an agreement, would be drafted when some clarity has been obtained as regards the material obligations that are to be included in a NWFZ agreement.

Notes

a/ This paper is a revised version of document GOV/INF/658, which was considered by the Board in June 1992. The revision takes into account views expressed during the Board's discussion. The footnotes that provide sources for the treaties mentioned in the text were added by the United Nations Secretariat.

b/ Talks were held with representatives of several States in Vienna; visits were paid to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Egypt. During the visit of the Director General to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Government declared its intention to conclude its safeguards agreement with the Agency pursuant to article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex). The agreement entered into force on 18 May 1992.

c/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

d/ NWFZs have also been established in certain uninhabited areas - Antarctica (Antarctic Treaty) (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778), outer space (Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies) (General Assembly resolution 2222 (XXI), annex) and the seabed (Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof) (General Assembly resolution 2660 (XXV), annex).

e/ It should be noted that States can conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency independently of becoming party to NPT.